

florae, dense ferrugineo-pilosae. Flores 5-meri, ± 7 mm longi; pedicellus 2 mm longus, dense pilosus; bractae lineari-lanceolatae, pedicello breviores, pilosae. Calyx ± 2.5 mm longus, 1.5 mm latus, dense pilosus, calycis lobi anguste triangulares. Corolla tubulosa ± 4 mm longa, 1.5 mm lata, 5 loba, petala ad $2/3$ coalita, petalorum lobi subrotundati, lineati. Stamina 5, petalisque paullo breviora, antheris subrectangularibus, filamentis 0.7 mm longis, ovarium glabrum stylo 1.2-2 mm longo, stigmate bene lobuloso.

Typus: F. Kingdon Ward 11241 (CAL).

Shrub. Branches woody, subterete, hirsute or pilose. Leaves elliptic-oblong or elliptic, 7-15 cm long, 5-10 cm wide, base subrotundate, apex obtuse, margin prominently dentate, upper surface glabrous, glossy, undersurface initially along the nerves and margins puberulous and sparsely pilose, later on glabrous, main nerves and side nerves on the upper surface distinct, under surface prominent and raised, lateral nerves 10-12 pairs, ascending and branched; petiole 1-1.5 cm long, initially pilose, later on glabrous, thick. Inflorescence axillary, 6-7 cm long, paniculate, laxly many flowered, densely rusty pilose. Flowers 5-merous, ± 7 mm long; pedicel 2 mm long, densely pilose; bract linear lanceolate, shorter than the pedicel, pilose. Calyx ± 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, densely pilose, calyx lobes narrowly triangular. Corolla

tubular ± 4 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, 5-lobed, petal lobes united up to $2/3$ of the corolla tube, subrotundate linear. Stamens 5, smaller than the petals, anther subrectangular, filament 0.7 mm long. Ovary globose, style 1.2-2 mm long, stigma lobed.

Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland, Naga hills, F. Kingdon Ward 11241 (Holotype CAL).

Maesa wardii Nayar et Giri is allied to *Maesa kurzii* Mez, but differs in having larger laxly arranged inflorescence (6-7 cm long), larger flowers (± 7 mm long) and bracts (1-1.5 mm long) shorter than the pedicels (2 mm long); whereas in *M. kurzii* the inflorescence is shorter (2-2.5 cm long) and condensed, flowers smaller (3.5 mm long) and bracts (1-1.5 mm long) longer than the pedicels (0.5 mm long).

The species is named in honour of F. Kingdon Ward who made valuable collections of plants from inaccessible regions of Eastern Himalayas, Burma and Tibet.

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CONIOGRAMME SUBCORDATA COPEL.—A NEW RECORD OF FERN FOR INDIA

Study of relevant literature shows that the genus *Coniogramme* Fée of the family Hemionitidaceae Pichi-Serm. is known to be represented by six species and two varie-

ties in India. In this note one more species is added viz. *C. subcordata* Copel. Our specimens were matched with the specimen bearing no. 11484 (CAL) the Isotype collected

in August 1909 from Mount Apo in Todaya, a district of Davao, Island of Mindanao in Philippine Islands distributed by A. D. E. Elemer. *Coniogramme subcordata* Copel. is allied to *C. procera* (Wall.) Fée but can be easily distinguished by the following key:

Pinnae/pinnules adnate, small, $4-12 \times 1.5-2$ cm, broadly cuneate at base, margins crenate to serrulate ...

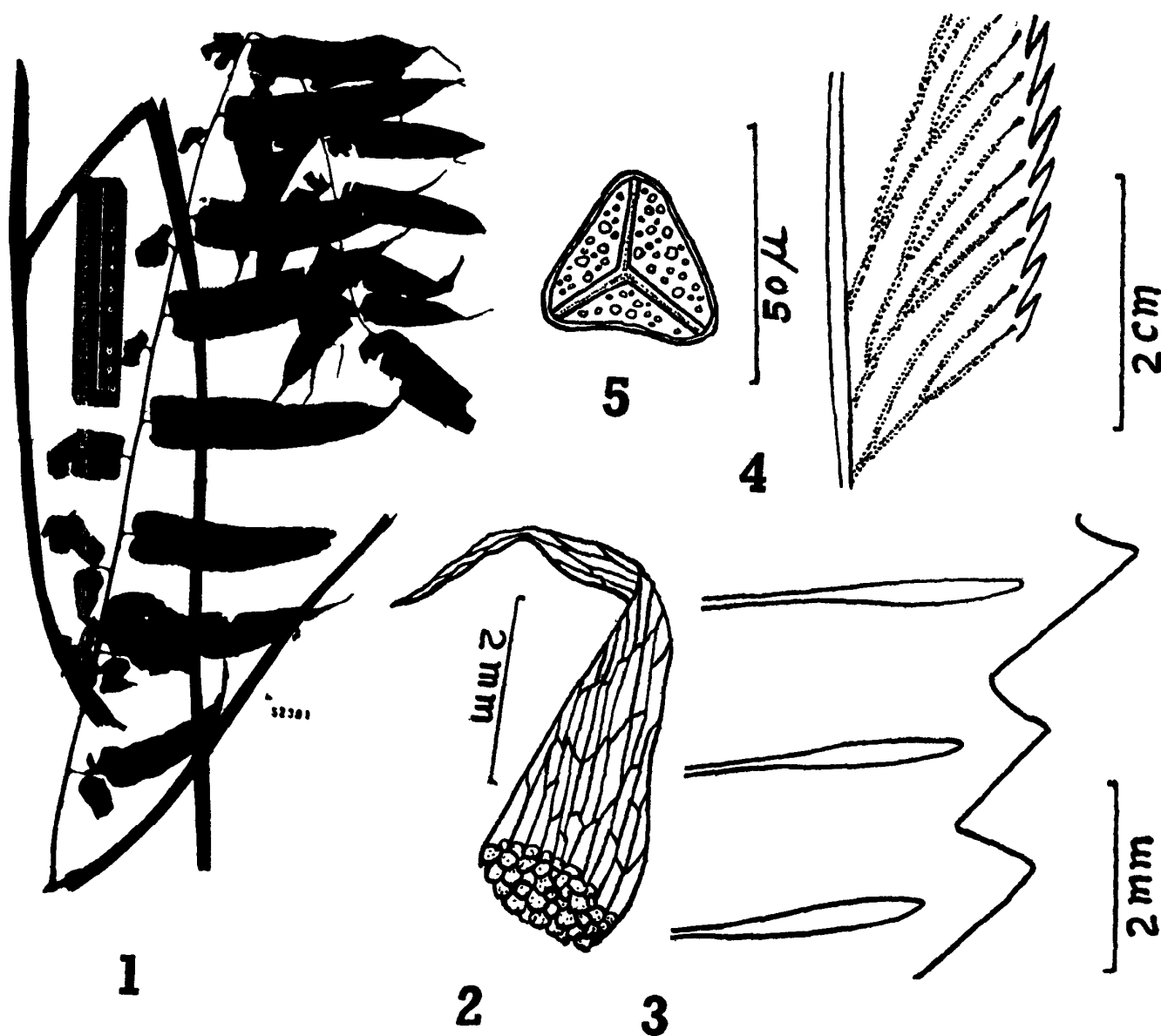
C. procera

Pinnae/pinnules distinctly stalked except towards the apical region, stalks $4-5$ mm long, larger, $9-14.5 \times 2-2.5$ cm, subcordate to roundly truncate at base, margins distinctly serrate ...

C. subcordata

***Coniogramme subcordata* Copel.** Leaflets Phil. Bot. 3: 823. 1910; Hieron. Hedw. 57: 326. 1916; Rosenburgh, Malayan Ferns and Fern allies, 518. 1916; C. chr. Index Fil. Suppl. II, 10. 1917.

Large elegant plants 1-1.5 m high, erect growing amidst bushes in the forest floor near streams with permanent source of water; rhizome wide creeping, thick, with a few deciduous dirty brown fragile scales, leaving the basal attachment and with long thick roots. Fronds bipinnate to rarely tripinnatifid at the basal region and pinnate towards the apical part, stipe and rachis



Coniogramme subcordata Copel.

Figs. 1-5: 1. Frond. 2. Scale from the rachis. 3. Vein endings with hydathodes. 4. Venation and sori. 5. Proximal part of the spore.

thick, stout, pale brown to stramineous in colour, sparingly provided with a few pale brown caducous scales, left with basal attachment only; pinnae/pinnules glabrous, distinctly stalked, stalk 4.5 mm long and adnate towards the apical part only, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, $9.14.5 \times 2.2.5$ cm, usually alternate, sometimes sub-opposite, subcordate to roundly truncate at base, margins distinctly serrate except at the very base, acuminate or cuspidate at apex, acumen more coarsely serrate, 2.5-3.2 cm long, the terminal pinnule not much enlarged in comparison of the lateral ones, texture membranaceous, veins free, forked above the base and usually again forked towards the apical part, ending into hydathodes. Sori linear, forked extending to little over half way to the margins, spores yellow, trilete, $32-35 \mu$ in a diameter with verrucoid protuberances on the exine (Figs. 1-5).

Specimens examined: SIKKIM: 18.9.1857, s. l. s. n., Accession no. 24185 (CAL); s. l. s. n., Accession no. 24186 (CAL). WEST BENGAL: Darjeeling: Tong'u, 3056 m, 24.9.74, Dixit 52384 A; 52384 B (CAL); Rambh, 1900 m, 21.2.76, Dixit 50279 (CAL).

NEPAL: Baglung, 8000 ft, Dec. 1963, *Eleminge* 1757, specimen numbered 1 (DD). *Iso-type:* PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Davao: Todaya (Mount Apo) distributed by A. D. E. Elmer 11484 collected in Aug. 1909 (CAL).

Earlier records: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Mindanao; Mount Apo; Luzon (cf. Hieronymus 1916; Rosenburgh 1916).

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TRIFOLIUM CERNUUM BROT.—A NEW ENTRANT TO INDIAN FLORA

The mountainous plateau of the Nilgiris—the meeting ground of the Western, Eastern and Southern Hill ranges in peninsular India has been a hospitable place for alien plant entrants; thus this emigrant—an interesting member of the Fabaceae was collected from the Nilgiris at an altitude of 2200 m. As the plant could not be identified with any known taxa from India, it was sent to the Kew Herbarium (K) for identification where it was identified as *Trifolium cernuum* Brot.—a native of Morocco and Spain.

Locating this taxon for the first time from

an area easily accessible and frequently visited by botanists indicates the possibility of its entry into India recently through some food grains or some other source. However, it would be interesting to locate it in other places if available on the basis of this data. As this plant is an interesting new record for India and no description nor diagrams are readily available for it, a detailed description of the plant with a few relevant diagrams to help in identification of the plant are given below (Figs. 1-6).